

tinuity even (to say nothing of the

time of school children) do not give, in the first generation, the satisfaction which their teachers would desire. I referred, last year, in confirmation¹ of this, to the state of things in the early days of the Corinthian Church, and I repeat the reference now to those who care to look at it. If further confirmation is needed, it is to be found in the fact that the Roman Catholic Church in China ordains no novice to the priesthood. Candidates are selected solely from those families which have been Catholics for some generations.

The public may rest assured that the secular system of instruction given in the Central School was neither hastily adopted nor is it unthinkingly pursued; and it will not be altered in any way till good cause has been shown to the contrary. Were the boys Christians, or the sons of Christian parents, there might be ground for objecting to purely secular instruction; but taking these things as they are, it may well be asked—why should Government lose an opportunity of diffusing useful knowledge by enforcing religious instruction, to which the Chinese mind is at present so repugnant? It will be time to super-add the Bible when the boys consider it their duty to read it; not, as at present, when their lively feelings are opposed to it. Education may be within the province of Government, but certainly not conversion; and no good can ever come of using the accident of power to tamper with a people's convictions.

The present system is on its trial. Let

where the Bible is read and religious instruction given show better results in the future than they have done in the past, objectors to secular education will receive a patient hearing. Till then they can scarcely expect it. The Government of this Colony is not wedded to secular education as such. It simply accepts the situation in which it finds itself, and tries to make the best of it. With a change of circumstances it will no doubt come out all right.

f in a professedly Christian institution, in existence for about fourteen years, the "projects are discouraging," and "the results, on a Christian point of view, give little encouragement." Government need not be called upon to prosecute the experiment. Christian and secular education must for the present be accepted as two distinct fields.

operation in Hongkong, and it is incumbent on those who have the care of schools to decide which of the two is the more desirable for the purposes they have in view, the Missionary will make his choice, the Government its; and both, if it is permitted them, will work harmoniously for the same common object, for the object is none the less common that the one aims at it by direct and the other by indirect means.

As regards the recent remarks made by the Bishop of Victoria, Mr Stewart devotes a separate portion of his report to answering them. We copy his remarks in another column, and they require no comment.

Passing over the further details given, we arrive at a statement which is of grave importance. The maximum attendance at the government schools during 1868 was 664. The total number of

educated children in Hongkong is 0,697! Well may Mr Stewart say, as we have said twice and again, there is no remedy for this but *compulsory* attendance. We earnestly recommend this fact to the attention of the Government.

that is of interest. We can only conclude
heartily recommending the perusal of
Mr Stewart's report in its entirety to the
attention of our readers.

THE business of the Summary Juris-
diction Court was suspended to-day, with-
out public notice, to the inconvenience of
the suitors therein. A. B. K. N. S. J. C.

which the comparatively small fry
no have to resort to that tribunal are
very entitled, would have saved them
from an unnecessary and easily avoidable
fiction. It has long been known that
Judge Ball intended going home by the
rail which left this morning, and if His
excellency the Governor was not quite
prepared to nominate Judge Ball's suc-

essor—a difficulty which ought to be of every slight nature indeed—an advertisement in Saturday's *Gazette*, or an official paragraph in the papers, stating the act of adjournment of the Court, would have prevented the inconveniences to which we have referred. It would not have been much to do, and (with nic-

ndrest respect be it said) it ought to
ve been done. A despotic form of
vernment is rendered more tolerable
attention to matters which, if not of
perial interest, are of importance to
ersons whose time is to themselves valu-
e. In this case, no subordinate official
o blame.

The question, Who is to be Judge

its successor is just now a topic of discussion. It is averred that an unconstitutional and (even for a Crown colony) decidedly improper amalgamation of offices is in contemplation, and that a formal protest has been lodged against it. The Court stands adjourned until Thursday next, by which time the public will probably learn more about the matter.

has often been remarked to us that
there are many improvements fairly
within the province of the Surveyor
General which never occur to the active
imagination of that public officer; or,
they do present themselves to his
mind, that they do not meet with
the attention which the public might
well look for. Some people say that
the Colonial road surveyor does not
survey the public highways with that
care which is compatible with perfect
safety, although much has been done in
that direction within the last few months.
The branch of Mr Wilson's duties might
be overhauled with advantage at present,
in view of the coming rainy season, which
the prophets anticipate will be a
very one. But there are other minor

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which call for remark. The numerous
the wool-yards so conveniently placed
on the tops of Chinese buildings, in fact, we
are left to be dealt with by the Insur-
ance Companies—they (the Insur-
ance Companies) have been referred to until hope
deferred has sickened the heart of the
public. The drains are stale enough,
and the subject is altogether too "gamey."
But mention of one thing in the way of
a safeguard to the public may not be out
of place. It is often matter of surprise
to many that the numerous seamen who
get drunk "o' nights" do not offer
come to grievous bodily harm while they
are "marching home." In the
locality most frequented by them—the
West end, to wit—exists probably one of
the most dangerous parts of the town,
in the shape of the Gough Street Steps.
Not a single piece of railing is fixed by
the side of this flight, and it is not exag-
gerating matters to say that there is
a goodly number of serious or fatal ac-
cidents. Eight or ten feet clear, and an
ugly rocky bottom are the qualifications
of the place; and a few dollars would be
sufficient to guard against the danger.
Bridges Street is another of those locali-
ties which the eagle eye of the G. C.
has escaped. It need not only be an
improvement, but it is necessary, that
improvements should not exist by the
side of city thoroughfares. Yet this
is the real state of things in the road
referred to; and the fact that the Por-
tuguese who inhabit that neighborhood
are so sober and quiet is possibly the
only explanation of the absence of acci-
dents. The footpath over the large reser-
voir on Bonham Road is likewise a man-
trap likely to be of considerable use to
those weary of life. In fact, railings,
and safeguards of all kinds would seem
to be "ruled out" of the G. C.'s pro-
gramme. We wonder whether H. C.
the Governor will "rule them in" again.

LOCAL.

THE ROYAL HAWK.
The following is a list of names and
allowed—C. A. Sim, no disallow; J.
C. Wagner, Jr. had a start of 20 yards;
R. W. Stevens had 35; H. Foss had 32;
R. D. Stanley and W. H. Delmeida had
30; 35 yards; J. L. Turner had 37; H.
Granger, E. Alford, C. D. Weeks and B.
Burjorje had 40; yards; H. Wallis and
A. G. Kowal, each 55 yards; J. D. Meyers,
80; C. D. Botomley, 65; A. M. Leod, 70;
S. Foster and A. N. Blakeman, each 70
yards; W. Legge, 75; D. Rutinje and
T. Wallace, each 80; and G. F. Young,
101 yards (a ninth part of the course).
All started—except Rutinje and Wal-
lee; and a fair start was effected shortly
after. C. Sim kept behind for the first half
of the race, and began to pass the strag-
glers, being third, fourth on passing the
winning post the second time. A fine race
then ensued, when the three or four
leaders put, on the spur, which was kept
up all round the third time. Wallis and
Alford raced almost together from the final
turn, Wallis a trifle ahead; while Sim was
gaining every step, a little in rear of both.
Sim, however, had been too long in short-
ening the original distance between him-
self and his antagonists; and though he
gained wonderfully, and would have most
probably overtaken the first two had he
been in the race, he was too late.
Wallis came in first, 2 m. 18 s.
Alford only half a second behind.
Sim was third; and Wagner and Stevens
came in together. Nearly all the others
stopped short—some during the second
round, and others during the third. Foss
dropped out of the race at the third round,
although he was leading; and he and
Legge had a fine little leg-to-leg race
previous to that event. Young was the
leader for the first round or more; and he
was in the lead in talking on somewhere about
eight or ninth.
As will be seen above, the winner (Wal-
lis) was allowed 55 yards; and C. Sim,
while Alford had only 40 yards.
Some little dispute arose as usual, about
trailing; but in consideration of the large
number who ran and the small space in
which to pass each other, the foul claimed
by Alford (who came in second, and was so
near a winner) was disallowed.
A large number of ladies and gentlemen
attended on the Cricket Ground and the
City Hall verandah, to witness the novel
performance.

An alarm of fire was given about 10.30 last
night, when Captain Deane, Mr. Clegh
(Assistant fire superintendent) and a party
of police at once turned out. The alarm
was found to have arisen, with some good
grounds, in a Chinese tobacco store on a
landing of Laidler Street, just behind
the Army and Navy Tavern. When first
discovered the place was filled with smoke
arising from what appeared to be a species
of bon-fire of straw and cigars. The occu-
pants of the shop had disappeared, and the
two heaps of straw apparently set fire on
purpose were thus left to have their own
run. A most miscellaneous collection of
the last was presented by the store after the
fire had been extinguished by one or two
energetic policemen; and it seemed a very
remarkable circumstance that the shop, in
which there were traces for three or four
days, was entirely deserted. It is said that
the place was broken into from behind, and one
man was arrested on suspicion; but at the
Magistrate's morning he was discharged, as
it appeared equally likely that he was
conspiring to put out the fire. One thing
is certain that, whether the work of an in-
surgent or not, any fire obtaining hold
over the locality in which this cigar-depot
is situated, would supply have given us an-
other repetition of the great fire which
has already devastated that locality.

We have heard that our line of China
Steamers is shortly to be strengthened by
the addition of two very powerful vessels,
now in course of construction in the Clyde,
on account of the enterprising firm of
Apar & Co. of Calcutta. The new boats,
we understand, are being built on the
new principle, but with all the latest im-
provements, and will be fitted to carry a
large number of first-class passengers. We
have no doubt they will prove a very valu-
able addition to our present fleet, and that
they will earn for their owners a handsome
return for their capital. We understand

they are to be named the *Hindooostane* and
China, and that the former vessel may be
expected in our waters by the early part of
May next.—*Englishman*, Feb. 18. 1869.

Another fatal boat accident has to be re-
ported, and it is with regret that the loss
of the lives of two Europeans has to be
announced. It appears that Mr William
Williams, boarding-house keeper, accom-
panied by Albert Peterson, late mate of the
Russian ship *Maria*, a Mr. Petzold, and
six or seven Chinamen, left here on Friday
last for Macao, in an open boat belonging
to Williams. The weather, it may be
remembered, was very rough here, both on
Friday and Saturday, and the boat, in
which the adventurers were, must have
only just held her own against the sea.
When among the islands outside, Wil-
liams ran alongside a Pilot junk, to get a
man to take him into Macao. While along-
side this junk, it is stated that Williams
companion advised him to anchor, as it
was getting very thick, and the wind was
blowing in strong gusts. The unfortunate
man, however, determined to push on to
Macao that evening, but half an hour after
the junk was left, the boat capsized, and
all hands were thrown into the water.
Williams and Peterson of the *Maria*, were
drowned, together with the pilot and four
Chinese of the boat's crew, while Petzold
and two Chinamen, remaining in the
water for some hours, were picked up by a
native boat, and carried into Macao, where
Petzold now lies in hospital. Williams
had been a boarding-house master sometime
in this colony, and leaves a wife and child.

[Some absurd rumor is going the round
that the three survivors are detained in
Macao, while their salvors claim \$300 per
head as salvage. As there may be some
foundation, however, for the story, it need
only be mentioned to be inquired into, and
at once righted.]

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
Mr. May on the Bench.
Inspector Polycharged six boatmen with
having had their boats at the Wharf with-
out any numbers attached. The Inspector
said that he had great trouble with regard
to this regulation, and he had warned no
less than 140 boats during the last week.
The boatmen kept their numbers in the
boat, and made all sorts of excuses as to
pointing, wearing off, boards getting broken,
&c.—Mr. May fined each \$5, in default four-
teen days imprisonment.

Mr. Pollard, Q.C., charged his horse-
coach with having left his employ without
leave. The learned Q.C. (who sat on the
bench) stated that the prisoner entered his
service only three weeks ago, and that yes-
terday afternoon he asked leave to "go
and worship graves." In consideration
of the very short time he had been in em-
ploy, he (the complainant) refused to give
permission; but notwithstanding this, the
prisoner took French leave taking himself
off to a passage-boy.—Mr. P.'s head-boy
corroborated the refusal of leave, and stated
that prisoner was induced to return from
the passage-boy.—Prisoner pleaded that,
as his mother departed this life last
year, duty and ancestral worship called
him to her grave on the 8th instant. He
only intended to go for a day or two and
then return.—Prisoner was, however,
multitied to the extent of \$20, in default one
month's imprisonment.

A hawk at Low-mee too was caught the
other day in possession of a "plant" of sau-
shoo with which he was trading extensively
with the men of the 29th Native Infantry
stationed at Kowloon. An attempt was made
by this same hawk to upset the stock-
trade into the harbor, on the way to the
Station in the Police boat; but this attempt
only partially succeeded. Prisoner was
brought up on remand to-day, and fined
\$50, in default three months' hard labor;
he was imprisoned, as the fine was not
forthcoming.

Aboard Malahome, the boarding-house
keeper, who took the great haul of
gamblers was taken on Sunday by the De-
puty Superintendent, was brought up,
charged with keeping a public gambling-
house. The bold Achar was found by
P. O. Jewallah Sing under a bed in
a "house" a little way from the house
in which the gamblers were found.—Achar
endeavored to make the best of a bad job,
and got up a story to the effect that he was
out attending to the property of an old man
who died lately at Wanchi. The charge
had been brought against him by the po-
lice because he was not allowed to
gamble. Many policemen had been pre-
vented from gambling in the same way as
the complainant had been, on the ground
that they were constables. Mr. May, how-
ever, fined Achar in the sum of \$200, in
default six months' hard labor, in addition
to which alternative a sentence of one
month's hard labor was imposed. Informa-
tion was also forwarded to the Harbor Mas-
ter, in order that the position of Achar as
a keeper of a gambler's house might be
changed for the public good.—The Sikh
constable was rewarded in \$5.

The two Chinese, charged with having
been concerned in the large robbery of
out-fish from a hong on Praya West on the
3d February last, were brought up on
remand to-day, when the case was disposed
of. The prisoners were committed for trial.
At the next Criminal Sessions of the
Supreme Court.

THE BISHOP AND THE IN- SPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

It will be remembered by those who have
read the charge lately delivered by the
Bishop of this Diocese, that it con-
tains some remarks that appear to be
disparaging to the government schools,
and reflect consequently on the Inspector,
Mr. F. Stewart. It is but fair to that
gentleman that his reply to the Bishop
should be read by a wider circle than the
students of the *Gazette*, and therefore we
give as much of it as we can find room
for, preserving the most important para-
graph.

33.—It is assumed in the Charge—
1 That, previously to 1862, the Bible
was read in all schools, but that the read-
ing of it has since been abolished.
2 That the schools were then, but after-
wards ceased to be, under the care of the
Board of Education.
3 That the attendance was greater then
than it is now.
4 That their moral tone was then good;
5 That it is now not moral, that is, in
plain English, immoral, all owing to the
reading of the Bible having been "abolished."

These things have been taken, and which
have now to be considered.
34.—Instead of replying to them seri-
ously, or of meeting assertion by counter asser-
tion, which in the present case might easily
be done, the purpose in view may be best
accomplished by giving a short account of
my own personal connection with the schools.
This method will answer all necessary pur-
poses, and remove the appearance of an an-
tagonism which I should like, if possible, to
avoid.

35.—I arrived in the Colony early, in
1862. During the two previous years the
schools had been under no regular super-
vision. Only occasional visits were paid
to them by members of the Board of Edu-
cation.
36.—On the 30th March 1862, the Cen-
tral School was opened for the first time.
I found myself on that day among a crowd
of nearly three hundred boys; who could
not speak English, and did not know
the alphabet. The original intention of the Board
was to make the Central School a kind of
model Chinese school, in con-
nection with which classes composed of the
more intelligent of the boys were to be taught
English. A fortnight's experience proved
the impracticability of the scheme, under
the very disadvantageous circumstances in
which it was then started. J. J. Mackay,
Esq., of the firm of Messrs Dent &
Co., who was a member of the Board, and
always took great interest in its pro-
gress, proposed that which is at present
being carried out. The plan of the school
was altered. Only Chinese boys, who were to
be taught Chinese only, were to be ad-
mitted; and, to secure competence, the
Preliminary Examination in Chinese was
instituted. This radical change in the
constitution of the school reduced the number
by nearly one-half, and in this way it be-
came more manageable.

38.—Not only to the Central School but
also to the Village Schools was there a
rush of scholars at the commencement. A
large class had apparently got into their
minds that they were to be taught English,
and were disappointed at the arrival of the
foreign teacher. This expectation soon
ceased to be entertained, and by the month
of June of the same year the attendance
had fallen off very considerably. The num-
bers kept on diminishing till the end of the
year, when actual attendance was only 299,
as compared with 821 in April, the first
month in which I visited the schools. If
from 299, we subtract 193, which was the
attendance at the Central School for the
month of December of that year, we have
an average of only twelve to each of the
Village Schools. There is not, therefore,
much to be said on the attendance in 1862.
39.—The first striking incident that oc-
curred during the year was the trial of the
school-master, and three of the scholars, for
stealing a tin of tallow. This did not tend
to the good of the schools, as it was a
monthly visit to the schools at all plea-
sant excursions. I was prepared to meet
ordinary highway robbers, who were then
by no means uncommon on the Stanley and
Shan ki-wan roads, but scarcely so to come
into collision with a Government school-
master and his allies at some convenient
spot of the road.

40.—On the school at Sai-wan, I had to
report as follows to the Board of Education.
The school was in a state of anarchy. The
Sai-wan Hakka school is certainly in a
most primitive condition. It is a very im-
perfect place to give but a very imperfect
idea of its character. The room is a dirty hole,
the master is impulsive and unintelli-
gent; the boys are, with one or two excep-
tions, dirty and idle, there being in the
school more materials for play than for work.
Toys of several kinds, a number of young
puppies, and some live fish in bottles of
water, seemed to receive more attention and
improve greater delight than the wisdom of
the masters of the school.

41.—About the month of November, it
was discovered that the school-master of
Stanley was frequently the least of shuff-
ling up the school, and going away, some-
times for ten days at a time, his school-
roll all the while showing a very full at-
tendance. One day he was caught *flagrant*
delicto. I had evidently not been expected
that day, and the school was shut up.
Several boys who wanted to get in had been
to be off. After some difficulty, and
no little confusion on the part of the master,
who had thus unconsciously been roused
from a sound sleep at 11 o'clock in the fore-
noon, I got admittance, and found nineteen
marked as the attendance for the day.

42.—Although the people had been per-
turbly silent before, yet Chinese-like, they
were full of faults to find with the master
after he had thus been detected in one. The
Board of Education accordingly deputed
its chairman, The Bishop, and two other
members to go to Stanley, along with
myself, and hold an investigation. Without
detailing all that came out in the course of
the investigation, it will be sufficient to
give the conclusions at which the committee
arrived. They were these—
1 The teacher's accusations, made in his
petition, are false.
2 He left his duties without leave.
3 The accusations made against him are
general and unworthy.
4 The teacher must be changed.

All this, he remembered, with the Bible
daily read in the school, and a Christian
master to teach it.
The Bible was in all the schools, but
under what circumstances? On entering
a school, which I had to do very much after
the manner of a detective, I found all the
other books being hurriedly put out of
sight, and the Bible taken up, the mas-
ter's intention being that I should carry
away the impression that it occupied the
most prominent place in the teaching of the
school. Even when in complete ignorance
of the language, I was not to be deceived
by this display; for, in comparison with
the other books, the Bible was unobscured,
and evidently only used when the schools
happened to be visited.

I was able to examine more minutely into
the way in which this part of the school-
work was done, I found that two or three
chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, some-
times all the progress that had been made
was attempted.
47.—At that time nearly all the masters
were professing Christians, and yet this
was the state of things. Only one of them,
the school-master at Tai-ling-chai, seemed
to take any pains to teach the Bible
properly, and during his life-time he never
evaded this part of his work. But even he
was detected in the misappropriation of

vernment money, and was reduced from
the first to the second grade of masters,
with the loss of half his salary. It was on-
ly his previous good conduct, and the dis-
parately effective discipline of his school,
which saved him from dismissal.
48.—Of the eighteen masters, then in
the schools three only remain. A few have
died, but most have been dismissed and not
sent home, as was their right. The remain-
ing three, were long a source of great trouble,
and were frequently on the eve of dismissal.
Lastly, when they found a determination
to insist on their paying attention to their
duties, they have begun to attend themselves,
and their schools are now comparatively
speaking, in a fair condition.

49.—Such then is a short account of the
state of the Government Schools in 1862,
with the Bible read in every one of them,
and a Board of Education to superintend
them.
50.—Many things connected with the
schools are bad, and no feasible suggestion
for their improvement will be disregarded,
but I must demur to calling the whole sys-
tem immoral. So far is this from being the
case, that the present state of things, be it
what it may, is the result of a determina-
tion to put down immorality, a speck of its
appearance, and neglect of duty, bygone and
dead, and dead. Because the education
is secular, it is not, therefore, immoral.
Because in the Village Schools it is Con-
fucianism, pure and simple, neither is it
immoral. Confucianism may be defective,
but its whole tendency is for good; as far
as this life is concerned, it is second to no
system of morality, ancient or modern.

PRINTING IN CHINA.

WRITTEN FOR THE "SCOTCH" TYPE-CASTER
BY C. D. MURRAY, B.A.

As general attention begins to be attracted
to the empire which owns the great
Confucius, people topographically inclined
at least, need not begrudge their share of
interest in the country which is said to
have given birth to printing. Had the fol-
lowing observations been made fifty years
ago—a harmless paradox, by the way, as
this paper is the magazine, nor the parents of
the present writer had then appeared which
filled their "young heads" have been classified
under one heading, as the case might be,
however, they must be raised up to the
heads, viz. "Printing and Foreign Printing in
China." Though now pretty well known, it
may be noted in passing, that probably no
empire ever grew, and continued to hold to-
gether, possessed of a more peculiar history,
or a more inexplicable internal economy,
than did or does that of the kingdom of the
Ming. China is probably the most colossal
national monument ever raised to the
perpetuation and effects of conservatism or
brilliant instance, in a political, national, or
even human point of view, of the principle
of "no change." The printing and
other arts and sciences (if such they may be
called) this remark fully applies to, and
purpose may be the more clearly ap-
prehended, if it be remembered that China's
great teacher, Confucius, or Kong-tse, was
sought to imbue her sons with his reverent
and neighborly rationalism, while yet
Pythagoras discoursed to, and Solon legis-
lated for, the polished and enlightened
Athenians, 600 years before the Christian
era. They have since added little or nothing
to their stock of information, and their
creed is no wider now than it was then.
Chinese history, in any of its branches, is
a subject very unsatisfactory to handle. So
mixed up is reputed history with that which
in other countries is called tradition, or
even mythology, that it is still a very nice
point amongst Chinese sinologists at what
period mythology ends and *bona fide* history
begins. De Legge, the translator and
commentator of the Chinese Classics—who
is probably more learned in the history and
literature of China than any foreigner, who
ever lived, and who possesses certainly a
deeper knowledge of that department than
any man living—has fixed the date when
reliable history of China begins, and as we
have commenced, at about the time when
Confucius was born. On this view, it may
seem presumptuous even to attempt to
sketch the history of printing; but as we
must, in a measure, speak only approxi-
mately, and gather those approximations
from sources open to many better able to
judge, the danger attendant upon the
blind leading the blind is materially less-
ened. The art of printing, according to
Du Halde, the Jesuit, has existed in China
from time immemorial, but, like every
other great discovery, it has remained sta-
tionary for very many centuries. Although
the credit of having invented letters, about
the time when Noah was born (say 3000
a.c.), and a reputation for erudition and
authorship is claimed for a prime minister,
named Wan Wang (the art of book-printing
was not introduced until about 950 years
after the Christian era. This may be partially
explained by the severe decree given to litera-
ture by the famous decree of Chi Hwang-
ti, about 250 a.c., by which the despotic
monarch ordered the great wall of China
enlarged, and by putting the history of his an-
cestors, by putting to death great numbers
of the literati, and burning all the sacred
and classical books, they in ex-
istence; and this explanation becomes
the more probable when we find that, dur-
ing the Emperor Wan Ti (about the begin-
ning of the fifth century a.d.), learning is
said to have again revived. At all events
we find that book printing has not been
practised longer than about 900 years,
and that printing in any other form
was not thought of for a long time
afterwards, to that period. One of
the earliest ideas of making movable type
which occurred to the Chinese was to saw
up a wooden block bearing the impression
of certain characters required; which plan,
as might be expected, did not succeed.
In the thirteenth century, the Chinese invent-
ed movable type, which was manufactured
from burnt clay, and this simple achieve-
ment appears to have satisfied them until
the beginning of the eighteenth century,
at which time it is said that the Emperor
Kang-hsi made movable type of copper,
but whether they were cast or cut is not
stated. These again, although honoured
with the appellation of "printed pearls,"
were shortly afterwards melted down and
transformed into solid money, because of
a great scarcity of the circulating medium,
which existed in the empire at the time;
and the same monarch again replaced the
copper fonts by cutting 250,000 wooden
letters or characters. Maundrell's "Solu-
tion of Literary Treasury" says that
printing is understood to have been prac-
tised very anciently in China, but Chinese

printing differs from European essentially,
and the praise of rendering the art truly
valuable to the human race belongs to him
who first introduced movable types. Al-
though Maundrell is correct in thus moting
out, especial praise to Schöffer, Faust's
partner, the man who is said to have first
introduced movable type in Europe,
he appears to have, entirely overlook-
ed the fact, that movable type, made of
burnt clay, had been in existence in China
about two centuries previous to that time.
This consideration, however, only serves to
show the more clearly the capacity which
the Chinese, as a people, possess for tread-
ing upon the same ground, and retaining
the same ideas, without even a notion of
change; or of progress, for centuries upon
centuries. But we cannot ourselves even be
said to wash our hands entirely of this
backwash, for it was more than a century
after William Caxton set up his press at
Westminster, the first authorized news-
paper was published in England; and fur-
ther, it was more than three hundred years
after Caxton's advent ere any grand step
was taken towards the present development
of the printing art. The key to this half-
secret in both the countries under notice,
of the facts that it afterwards took a
different course, but yet stands in China in
its old place, is to be found in the relative
progress of the sciences and the popular pow-
er in the one; with the comparative short-
ness and national helplessness of the other.
It was in the popular agitation consequent
upon the movements of the Spanish Armada
that, in 1588, the first newspaper was
published by authority, in order that cor-
rect statements might allay the anxieties
caused by idle rumours. Again, in Maun-
drell's own words, "the demand for prompt
circulation of political intelligence required
powers of printing newspapers beyond the
reach of the most expeditions of hand-press
work, and this necessity produced the cy-
lindrical machine; that demand continued,
and the *Times* newspaper, in 1814, was
printed by steam." In China there are no
newspapers, there is no political life; there
is therefore no pressing necessity for ad-
vancement, and the art remains in a con-
dition "little better than it was when first
discovered."

LUOCHOWFU.

Some hundred miles to the north west of
Wuhu, on a river which, after flowing
through the Tsai-lu, falls in the Yangtze
opposite Point Morton, is situated the city
of Luo-chow-fu, probably the most impor-
tant town in central Anhwei. The Tsai-lu
itself may be said to be within the valley
of the Yangtze, but at a little distance from
its northern extremity the raised table land
of Anhwei commences. We have at once
passed into a new country; instead of
low alluvial grounds we now arrive at a
rolling plain with rapid and shallow val-
leys, and the general aspect of the country is
not unlike the central counties of England
save that not a tree is to be seen, and
instead of the land being richly cultivated
and supporting a prosperous population,
nothing save a few half cultivated fields,
yielding meagre crops of rice or wheat,
and interspersed with mud huts of a most
meagre description, enlivens the dreary
landscape. Coarse grasses, used by the
natives in the absence of better fuel, cover
the greater portion of the soil, which in
winter, withering to the roots, and a dreary
colour to the monotony of the scene.
One or two small villages, and a few farms
a conspicuous object, but far as the eye can
reach north, east, or west no other rising
ground breaks the horizon.

Whatever may be the origin of the Chi-
nese race there is little doubt that they are
indebted for their agriculture to a southern
people. The persistence with which they
endeavour to cultivate their favourite cere-
als, rice, in situations and climates eminently
unsuited to its profitable growth, and the
equally persistent objection taken to the
use of wholesome animal food seems to be
sufficient proof of this. Nowhere in China,
probably, are the modes of living of the
inhabitants and the staple crops so utterly
unadapted to the circumstances of the soil
and climate as in northern Anhwei. The
plains, rolling in gentle undulations and
forming shallow valleys well watered by
running streams, are eminently suited for
the habitation of a pastoral people; green
crops, cotton, and the usual European grain
crops, would grow admirably in the light
soil of the slopes, which here, terraced at
great cost and irrigated by the manual la-
bour of peasants sunk to the lowest degree
of penury, yield a scanty harvest of rice of
such inferior quality as to be actually un-
saleable in more favoured localities. The
inhabitants have made the fatal mistake of
depending on a single precarious crop, and
have suffered mentally and bodily, and have
earned in consequence amongst the other
Chinese the name of being shiftless and
barren. Exporting nothing, and depending
on the contrary, on other localities for their
supplies of everything but what is necessary
for bare sustenance, it need scarcely be
wondered at that foreign goods were in
slight demand. Here, indeed, were no bar-
riers; formerly foreign goods were
taxed, but lately this has been discon-
tinued, possibly on account of the settlement
of the Weikwan affair, or possibly because
the duties were not worth the collection. A
few grey and white shirtings and tea cloths
were ordinarily met with in the market;
sometimes a few pieces of camlets or coarse
surgas. Grey shirtings sold at three Spanish
dollars the piece; tea cloths at Spanish \$2.70.
Perhaps a thousand taels worth might be
got rid of without affecting the market, but
more than that would certainly cause a de-
cline in prices. As in the old days Spanish
dollars were still the currency of the coun-
try, Mexicans could only be got rid of at a
heavy discount. Opium sold at \$9 per 18
taels weight, sugar at \$10 per picul. At
Luo-chow navigation ceased; northward,
eastward and westward only land carriage
was available; the roads, it is needless to
add, are of the worst description, the cool-
ies and beasts of burden ill fed and weakly.

This is not a flattering description of the
interior of one of the best provinces in Chi-
na, yet its truth can be vouched for. Com-
pared with that portion of Anhwei lying
south of the Yangtze the contrast is strange.
Southern Anhwei, intersected by barren
mountains, produces tea eagerly bought up
by foreigners; the northern part of the
province forming a fertile plain, has nothing
to offer at present to the foreign market;
one is rich comparatively, the other poor in
the last degree; with one we can drive a
considerable trade, a thousand taels worth
of our goods affects the market in the other.
Who but a Chinese statesman could fail to
produce so marked a difference?—*Recorder*
Feb. 25.

MR. COOPER AT CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce re-
ceived Mr. F. T. Cooper on February 17th,
for the purpose of hearing his view on the
subject of a trade route between India and
China. Mr. Cooper was introduced by the
President, and was very warmly welcomed.
In the course of his introductory remarks,
the Chairman said—
Our Government, for many reasons, may
not be willing or able to recognise officially
the projected work of Mr. Cooper, but I
can assure him, he has the heartiest sym-
pathy of his countrymen in Calcutta, as
well as that of our other fellow-citizens—
Americans, Germans, Greeks, Armenians
and others I see around me—and all that
moral support which we collectively can
extend to him, will, I am sure, accompany
him during his travels. Gentlemen, those
who go forth in this disinterested manner,
as I may say, with their lives in their hands,
to open out to our knowledge and mercan-
tile value, lands of great political and com-
mercial importance, have always carried with them
the sympathy of the civilised world.

Mr. Cooper read a memorandum, of which
the *Englishman* gives an abstract. He
could not conceive on what grounds the
idea had gained a footing that the opening
of communication between Burma and
Yunnan would benefit that part of India.
British Burma would greatly benefit by
the transit of an extensive trade along its
great water highways, but it seemed utterly
impossible that India should be able to
compete or take part with Burma in the
trade between that country and China.
It was not therefore by the Dhamro route
that India could advantageously com-
pete with China. For centuries past China
had had close political and commercial
intercourse with Lassa, the capital of
Tibet. It was more than a year since
that he started to reach Suifu in Assam
via Bathang and Zyru, and he felt little
diffidence in advocating the political im-
portance of communicating with China and
Central Asia by this route. Taking Suifu
as the Bhramapootra as the furthest
navigable point on that river and crossing
over to Zyru, the first Tibetan station on
the northern borders of Assam, it opened a
door directly into Central Asia from India,
and it was this important consideration
which influenced him in advocating the
opening of the Zyru and Bathang route.
With respect to the importance of the route
in a commercial point of view, Mr. Cooper
believed that in the minds of many, the
trade likely to arise from communication
with China, either by way of Burma or
Assam, was over-estimated. Suifu was
the richest province in China, but its pro-

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

THE following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton.

Notification No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teaman and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay not so much in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Teas if they were inferior to the samples, but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advices having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a chop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teaman or to market fluctuations, no unwillingness was felt on his part to such a result. In fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an "equitable cut" for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Teagulls, who met it by a counter proposition that if Teas when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected, feeling that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify the Teaman, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by showing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) J. B. ROBERTSON, British Consul at Canton.

1st Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the Nanhai District, and YANG, Magistrate of the P'wangyu District:

We have received instructions from his

Intimations.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.
Hon. W. KESWICK, — FORBES, Esq.
JOHN DENT, H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

Directors.
Hon. H. B. GIBB, W. MACAULAY, Esq.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., D. SASSOON, Esq.
G. HEARD, Esq., Rev. W. R. BEACH.
W. LEMANN, Esq., J. J. MURRAY, M.D.

Committee of Management.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.

W. MACAULAY, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., D. SASSOON, Esq., Rev. W. R. BEACH, Esq., J. J. MURRAY, M.D.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A GUILDENBURY, Agent, Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER.

CORPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER, No. 1, Queen's Road East, and Nullah Lane.

Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

11th (Janette) International Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Published Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Quotations on legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Directory, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 6d. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1869.

NOTICE.
RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

Distraint WARRANTS or Rent IS-SUED and EXECUTED.

Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 69, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, on Pedder's Hill, containing Five Rooms with Out-houses attached. Water and Gas laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA, At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARIE & Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession. That desirable BUNGALOW situated at Pokfulam, and known as "BELMONT."

Apply to GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, February 27, 1869.

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With possession from 1st March.

THAT desirable residence of BOULDER LODGE, at present occupied by The Hon. H. J. BALL, Esq., Good Stables attached.

Apply to LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

TO LET.

HOUSES, Commodious in every respect, in that healthy and desirable locality, viz. Moque Terrace.

Apply to JOHN GERRARD, Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FORW. Hols of these desirable Chambers are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to DOUGLAS LAIDLAK & Co., Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 18a in Peel Street, containing Five Rooms with Commodious Room and Garden attached. Water and Gas laid.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARIE & Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 10, 1869.

TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage Street, containing six Rooms with Commodious Room and Garden attached. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARIE & Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

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For Sale.

BONNETT & Co.

HAVE received by latest arrivals. Racing SADDLERY, JACKETS, CAPS, white CLOTH for Riding Breeches, BOOT TOPS, Racing SPURS, &c., &c.

Horse RUGS; and an assortment of general SADDLERY.

Also, Ladies' HATS, WREATHS, Jet JEWELLERY, &c.

Gentlemen's SCARFS, and colored and white Kid Gloves.

1, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

PER MAIL, &c.

MISS GARRETT has received Plain and Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's HATS, and BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.

Convoisier's Kid GLOVES.

White French Jean and Sabin BOOTS.

Ladies and Children's Walking BOOTS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c.

Foot BALLS, Croquet GAMES and STANDS, Race and other GAMES, DOLLS, and TOYS of all kind, in great variety.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869. 15ma

Per "Mail Steamer" and late Arrivals.

MISS ROSE HAS received a choice assortment of French GLACES, black and colored, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest shades.

Plain and Fancy RIBBONS, VELVETS, BASH RIBBONS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety. Real OLONIE and VALENCIENNES LA ES.

Ladies and Children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS in all the fashionable shapes.

Ladies' BONNETS latest styles, Plain and Fancy BUNSLADES, French FAN, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.

Ladies' White satin and Kid BOOTS.

A large assortment of French and English Hosiery, Gentlemen's Black and Grey HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, &c., &c.

Meurice's PERFUMERY.

WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MISS THIRION & Co.'s Reims OHAMPAGNE, "Carte Blanche."

Instantaneous uncorking by patent mode.

Apply to J. ROSS ANTON, Hongkong, February 22, 1869. 22ma

S. W. BAKER & Co., REG to invite inspection of their New

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROEBER & Co.'s, Reims OHAMPAGNE.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, Messrs. SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

NOTICE.

M. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$25.

10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12

20 " " " 10 by 8

4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the DRAGON PROCESSION.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868. 4th

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER in Kilderkins.

Apply to HOWARD HODGES, Hongkong, August 27, 1868. 27th

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BELATEE BUNGALOW,

Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED Chutnies and Indian Condiments.

Namely,

Bengal Club Chutney

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Cashmere Chutney

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Col. Skinner's Chutney

Major Gray's Chutney

Hot Red Mangrove, 100 in barrel, 20s

Mulligatawnie Paste } Per lb. 2s

Curry Paste } Per lb. 1s

Curry Powder

Tamarind Fish, 100

oil in barrel, 20s

Tamarind Fish, 100

oil in barrel, 20s

Mango Fish, 100

oil in barrel, 20s

Smoked Mangrove Fish, 100 in this.

Chili Vinegar

Per bottle 2s

Cayenne Pepper

Per bottle 2s

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Guava Jelly

2-lb. tins 1-lb. tins.

Tipperary Jam

Preserved Limes

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Pine Apple Jelly

Per dozen 36s. 24s.

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Is 6d per lb.

N. Li—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of

For Sale.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE, in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, is For Sale at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

Price, \$5.00.

Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.

HE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY & Co.

For further particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

ATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases, SHERRY " 3 "

PORT " 2 "

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BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

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Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.

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Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, September 16, 1868. 16th

FOR SALE.

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Superior Bottled ALE and Guinness STOUT. Pump LEATHER.

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FOR SALE.

BANAN IRKIL, quarts and pints.

Alamp's IRKIL.

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Pale India STOUT.

French PATTIES.

Imperial PLUMS.

TODACCO and CIGARS.

SHERRY—PORT—OHAMPAGNE.

Yellow SOAP.

Toilet SETS.

TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS &c., &c.

A small portable PUMP, with HOSE complete.

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Intimations.

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THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

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Notification No. 2.

British Consulate, Canton, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the influence of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the view complained of might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay not so much in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Teas if they were inferior to the samples, but in the difficulties interposed in following the muster, such as damage having been engaged, advances having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a shop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teamen, owing to market fluctuations, no unwillingness felt on the part of such a result, in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts, or enforcing what is known as a "reputable" set, for inferior quality, was necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis, he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Teamen, who met by a counter proposition that if Teas when delivered were not equal to the muster, it should be rejected, leaving that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, suggested the Chinese authorities to notify the Teamen, Brokers, and others, that the stipulations of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hoped that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by allowing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul, Canton.

Proclamation by Order, Magistrate of the Nanshan District, and Xang, Magistrate of the P'wangyu District.

We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy in tenor as follow:

"The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr. Robertson, that some men had been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Teas according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Teamen take round samples of Teas, and the merchants after inspecting and testing their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the shop, with the weight in the time of delivery, engage to be supplied by vessels proceeding to England; and when the Teas are found on inspection to be inferior to the quality of the sample supplied, but largely mixed with what are called 'the teas' or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and has been going on for some years, and should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetuated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr. King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing the Viceroy orders that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience."

The Magistrate, in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor, and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce, with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted. They should, moreover, bear in mind that a bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fookien, whilst the local trade in Canton Teas itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing be further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trade will be still more remote. It is not difficult to perceive, on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of this Notification, if the traders referred to fall to amend their ways, and still continue indulging in fraudulent practices, on complaint being lodged by foreign merchants, they shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute for simulating the offences of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.

Translated by Wm. Fred. Mayhew.

FOKMOSEA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

Has on hand a large stock of COAL of the best quality and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILLISON & Co., Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1869.

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Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.

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THE HOUSE No. 3, on Pedder's Hill, containing Five Rooms with Out-houses attached. Water and Gas laid.

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Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

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